USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 12

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Many portions of the state welcomed rain showers during the week as soils were beginning to dry out, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Several of the earlier planted corn fields have now entered into the silking stage. Wheat harvest continues in northern counties with decent yields being reported. Many operators were certifying crop acreage at their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office. Farmers continued planting double crop soybeans, baling hay and straw, applying herbicides to soybean fields, monitoring irrigation systems and preparing for county fairs.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.2 **days suitable for field work** during the week. Eleven percent of the corn crop has **silked** compared with 7 percent last year and 38 percent for the 5-year average. Corn **condition** is rated 62 percent good to excellent compared with 63 percent last year at this time.

Twelve percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 16 percent last year and 36 percent for the 5-year average. Soybean **condition** is rated 62 percent good to excellent compared with 59 percent last year at this time.

Eighty-three percent of the wheat acreage has been **harvested** compared with 64 percent last year and 85 percent for the 5-year average. By area 61 percent of the winter wheat crop has been harvested in the north, 91 percent in the central region, and 95 percent in the south.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 70 percent good to excellent compared with 69 percent last year at this time. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Silked (Tasseled)	11	2	7	38
Soybeans Blooming	12	3	16	36
Winter Wheat Harvested	83	55	64	85
Alfalfa – 2nd Cutting	54	28	35	57

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
		Percent			
Corn	2	8	28	50	12
Soybean	2	7	29	52	10
Pasture	1	4	25	49	21

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	2	1	1
Short	21	14	3
Adequate	61	67	77
Surplus	16	18	19
Subsoil			
Very Short	2	1	1
Short	14	7	3
Adequate	73	78	73
Surplus	11	14	23
Days Suitable	5.2	5.8	4.5

CONTACT INFORMATION

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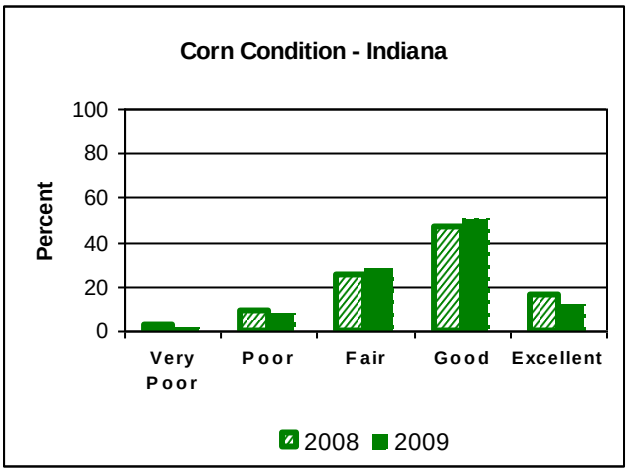
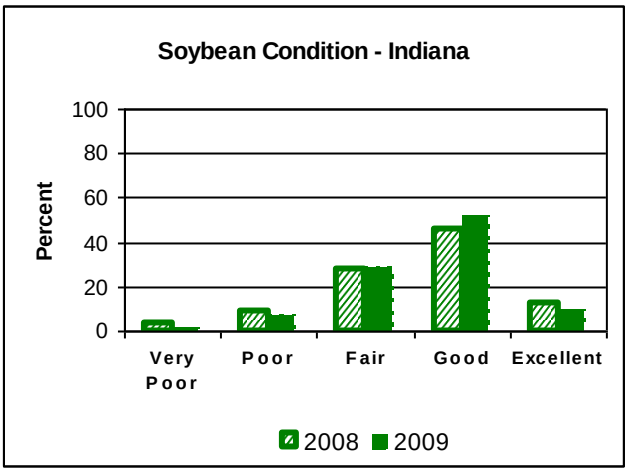
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Ragged Leaf Edge Symptom in Corn

Published 8 July 2009

The coffeeshops and Internet chat rooms are abuzz these days with talk about an odd leaf symptom that has shown up in quite a few corn fields over the past several weeks. Affected leaves exhibit a ragged or notched edge that looks a little like somebody did a poor job at attempting to cut paper dolls out of the leaves. There was one descriptive comment from an Internet post that it "looks like some kids found an old set of ear notchers left over from the "Hog" days."

Sometimes the notching occurs only on one leaf edge with the other normal, other times the notching occurs on both leaf edges. The symptom seems to be most commonly reported on corn that is well into its rapid growth phase (sometime after leaf stage V7). While it is tempting to blame this symptom on the feeding activities of certain insects (e.g., armyworm, stinkbug, corn borer), the symptomology is different. Some have also blamed nutrient deficiencies (e.g., calcium) for the symptom.

The ragged leaf edge symptom seems to occur more commonly in some hybrid families than others. Indeed, feedback from some of my seed industry colleagues indicates that the ragged leaf edge symptom is a genetic characteristic that seems to express itself during periods of rapid crop development. The thought is that, for some unknown reason, the edges of one or more leaves deep down in the whorls of plants become "sticky" and so the leaves cannot unwrap normally during their continued expansion from the whorl. The leaf edges become damaged as the leaves continue to unwrap; thus leading to the ragged or notched leaf edge symptom when fully emerged from the whorl.

This symptom is likely only a genetic oddity with little consequence to further development of the crop canopy. The percent loss in photosynthetic leaf represented by these ragged leaf edges is minor and will likely have no effect on ultimate grain yield of the plant.

For other timely crop management info... Chat 'n Chew Cafe: http://www.kingcorn.org/cafe

CNN
Archives: http://www.kingcorn.org/news/archive.html

URL: http://www.kingcorn.org/news/articles.09/RaggedLeaf-0708.html

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Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday July 12, 2009

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2009 thru July 12, 2009				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	83	58	70	-5	0.45	4		14.78	+2.05	44	1275	-145
Francesville	82	55	69	-5	0.08	1		14.52	+1.56	38	1236	-56
Valparaiso_AP_I	84	57	71	-3	0.12	2		11.57	-2.09	40	1261	+5
Wanatah	84	53	68	-4	0.27	3	76	13.13	+0.05	43	1145	-49
Winamac	84	57	70	-4	0.74	4	73	11.96	-1.00	39	1253	-39
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	83	54	68	-6	0.28	2		12.84	-0.70	49	1168	-179
South_Bend	84	53	71	-3	0.46	2		14.34	+1.65	39	1260	+21
Young_America	83	53	69	-5	0.66	2		16.41	+3.99	36	1322	+9
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	87	53	72	-3	0.61	1		12.45	+0.68	42	1352	+49
Kendallville	85	56	72	+0	0.81	2		14.28	+1.84	46	1341	+119
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	84	56	69	-7	1.96	4		25.34	+11.17	46	1299	-208
Perrysville	85	60	72	-4	0.99	4	68	21.28	+7.39	48	1482	+77
Spencer_Ag	85	58	71	-4	0.67	4		24.39	+9.70	49	1430	+28
Terre_Haute_AFB	86	57	73	-3	1.25	3		18.44	+4.65	42	1630	+126
W_Lafayette_6NW	85	58	71	-3	0.35	4	76	18.25	+5.46	46	1403	+86
Central(5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	88	63	74	-3	1.11	3		20.14	+7.27	43	1573	+85
Greenfield	86	58	71	-5	1.45	5		22.65	+8.82	46	1392	-20
Indianapolis_AP	89	61	74	-2	1.76	3		23.59	+10.72	44	1626	+138
Indianapolis_SE	86	57	71	-5	0.94	3		24.91	+11.71	47	1390	-74
Tipton_Ag	89	58	71	-3	0.24	3	79	20.24	+7.46	47	1311	+40
East Central(6)												
Farmland	87	53	71	-3	0.48	2	74	14.37	+1.39	41	1329	+99
New_Castle	86	56	69	-4	0.45	3		16.17	+2.06	42	1285	+25
Southwest(7)												
Evansville	91	60	76	-3	0.59	3		16.54	+2.74	42	1908	+133
Freelandville	86	61	74	-3	0.48	3		23.19	+8.94	42	1633	+69
Shoals_8S	87	57	72	-4	0.19	3		21.89	+6.61	42	1484	-13
Stendal	89	61	76	-2	0.49	3		22.67	+7.24	41	1871	+217
Vincennes_5NE	88	59	75	-2	1.87	2	77	22.64	+8.39	45	1709	+145
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	88	60	74	-2	1.28	5		18.19	+2.74	55	1638	+140
Oolitic	85	56	72	-3	0.76	5	74	19.85	+5.36	50	1487	+69
Tell_City	88	62	75	-3	0.35	2		16.23	+0.73	40	1772	+102
Southeast(9)												
Brookville	89	57	72	-3	0.50	2		14.45	+0.66	42	1539	+214
Greensburg	88	58	72	-2	0.68	3		19.98	+5.92	48	1605	+212
Seymour	87	57	71	-5	0.14	1		17.55	+3.78	43	1469	+31

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com
or call 1-888-798-9955.

Western Corn Rootworm Beetles Emerging

- Western rootworm adults have been spotted in many areas of the state.
- Beetles should not be a concern until fields are pollinating.
- Late planted/replanted fields could be a “trap crop” for beetles and egg laying.

Western corn rootworm beetles are beginning their annual emergence from the soil in Indiana. The male beetles are generally first to emerge and feed for several days until females begin emerging a few days later. Females mate, then feed and disperse, sometimes over long distances. After emerging, beetles will begin to feed on corn leaves if pollen is not available. Leaf feeding damage is of no economic importance. However, pollinating plants with high beetle populations could suffer economic losses from the beetles clipping silks prior to the completion of pollination. Pest managers should closely watch their fields for this type of feeding activity when pollination begins.

Adult beetles survive for several weeks and are consistently attracted to pollen sources throughout their lifespan. Therefore, late-planted fields are particularly susceptible to silk-clipping in areas with large beetle populations. Because of this year’s staggered planting and replanting, this year may be more unpredictable than most – there is some early corn, but the vast majority in much of Indiana was planted late. Depending upon how many beetles are generated by the early-planted corn, these delayed areas should be closely watched for silk clipping. For additional information on rootworm beetles and their control, see Extension Publication E-219-W, Corn Insect Control Recommendations - 2009, which can be viewed at <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/publications/E-219.pdf>.

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